

CONFIDENTIAL.To be treated as strictly confidential until released for publication as follows:-EVENING PAPERS .. FRIDAY, 26th APRIL, 1935.MORNING PAPERS .. SATURDAY, 27th APRIL, 1935.CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 30th JUNE, 1933.Summary for the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. E. T. McPhee) has made available Census Bulletin No. 15 containing a Summary of the preliminary analysis of the Census returns collected throughout the Commonwealth at the Census of the 30th June, 1933. The Bulletin includes particulars of the population classified according to age, marriage, dependent children, orphanhood, schooling, war service, religion, birthplace, period of residence in Australia, foreign language, nationality, race, industry, grade of employment, cause and duration of unemployment, and income.

Wherever possible, comparisons have been made with the corresponding results for the previous Census taken in the year 1921. Very significant differences are recorded in the latest Census results, particularly in respect to the age constitution of the population of Australia. The causes of many of these changes originated prior to the Census of 1921, as, for example, alterations in the birth-rate and in the course of migration, and the loss of young men during the War years. At the time of the 1921 Census, however, many of these causes had not had time to display their full effects. In addition, the constitution of the population has been very materially altered as a result of the economic dislocation peculiar to recent years. Here again, the ultimate results of originating causes are as yet unmeasured, but sufficient evidence is available as the result of the 1933 Census to enable the changing trends of population to be examined in considerable detail.

POPULATION: The revised figures for the population of Australia at the Census of 30th June, 1933, are:- Males 3,367,111; Females 3,262,728; All Persons 6,629,839. These totals are made up as follows:-

Section		Males	Females	Total
Metropolitan	..	1,474,979	1,632,435	3,107,414
Provincial	..	556,154	568,550	1,124,704
Rural	..	1,321,212	1,059,805	2,381,017
Migratory	..	14,766	1,938	16,704
TOTAL	..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839

Females outnumbered the males by 157,456 in the metropolitan area; there being 90 males for every 100 females, as compared with 91 males at the previous Census. In the provincial section there were 12,396 more females than males, and the rate of masculinity was 98 as compared with 97 at the 1921 Census. In the rural area, however, males outnumbered females by 261,407; the number of males to every 100 females being 125, a slight increase over the rate of 121 at the previous Census.

Between the Censuses of 1921 and 1933 (a period of 12½ years), the total population of Australia increased by 22.0 per cent.; males by 21.9 per cent. and females by 22.1 per cent. The corresponding percentages of increase for the previous intercensal period, 1911 to 1921 (a period of 10 years), were 22.0 per cent., 19.4 per cent. and 24.8 per cent. respectively; the relatively lower rate for males being very largely attributable to war losses.

The population of the metropolitan division increased by 32.9 per cent.; the rural division by 17.3 per cent.; and the urban provincial by 8.4 per cent. Excluding the migratory population, comprising 14,523 on ships in Australian waters and 2,181 on railway trains, the proportion of the total population located in the metropolitan area increased from 43.2 per cent. in the year 1921 to 47.0 per cent. in 1933; the urban provincial decreased from 19.2 per cent. to 17.0 per cent., and that in the rural area declined from 37.6 per cent. to 36.0 per cent. during the same period.

AGE. This table shows the variation which has taken place in the age constitution of the population during the 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ years since the previous Census. There are regular wave-like movements in the increments to the numbers in the several age groups. These movements are due to the gradual decline in the birth-rate and to the age constitution of the net increment of immigrants during the intercensal period. The curve of age constitution for the 1921 Census showed definite troughs in the age group 0 to 4 years owing to the decline in the birth-rate during the war years; and in the age group 20 to 24 years, due to the decline in the birth-rate in the late nineties of last century and to the loss of young adult males during the war of 1914-1919. At the 1933 Census these same troughs are still particularly prominent at the later ages of 12 to 16 years and 32 to 36 years. In addition another depression has appeared in the age group 0 to 4 years, which makes an even greater trough in the age constitution curve than that caused by the war. This is due to the serious decline in the birth-rate, which is partly an outcome of the recent economic dislocation. Marriages have been postponed and births have diminished.

Of the 6,610,996 persons for whom age was stated 8.6 per cent. were under 5 years of age; 9.5 per cent. were 5 years of age and under 10 years; 9.5 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 9.3 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 38.6 per cent. were under age 21.

At the 1921 Census 11.1 per cent. were under 5 years; 11.0 per cent. 5 to 9 years; 9.8 per cent. 10 to 14 years; 8.5 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 42.1 per cent. under 21 years of age. It will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in the percentage under 5 years of age, a smaller decrease in the percentage between 5 and 9 years, and a heavy decrease in the percentage under age 21.

Actually there were 31,241 less children under 5 years of age in Australia on the 30th June, 1933, than at the previous Census of the 4th April, 1921, notwithstanding the fact that the total population of all ages combined in Australia increased by 22.0 per cent. during the intercensal period.

An analysis of the number under age 5 shows that whereas there were increases averaging about 1.5 per cent. over the 1921 Census in the numbers at age 2, 3 and 4 years, amounting in all to 5,480, yet there has been a decrease of 28,062 children, or 21 per cent. in the number under 1 year of age, and of 8,659 children, or 7.6 per cent., in the number between 1 and 2 years of age. These figures reflect the decline in the birth-rate in the two years preceding the Census date.

The effect of the falling birth-rate on the number of young lives in the population is indicated in some degree by comparing the experience during the intercensal period from 1921 to 1933 with that for the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921. Whereas during the earlier period of ten years the population under 10 years of age in Australia increased by 217,085 persons, yet in the subsequent 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ years, 1921 to 1933, the increment to the numbers in this age-group was only 381.

Had the average effective birth-rate which prevailed between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 continued until the 30th June, 1933, there would have been about 350,000 more children under 10 years of age in Australia than were actually enumerated at the Census.

On the other hand, the number of persons aged 65 years and over in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 188,630 more than at the previous Census, as compared with an increase of 48,813 during the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921.

At the 1933 Census the maximum number of persons at any single age was at age 12 years as compared with under 1 year of age at the 1921 Census. The number of youths arriving at adult age in the year 1935 is 20,000 more than the number of children at age 1 year at the 1933 Census. When those aged 12 years at the Census eventually reach adult age there will be a gradual decline in the number reaching adult age in each of the following twelve years.

It is an interesting feature of the 1933 Census results that for both males and females aged 30 years and over there is an apparent over-statement of age at ages ending with 0 and 2, and an under-statement at ages ending with 1.

CONJUGAL CONDITION: Of the total population of Australia at the 1933 Census, 55.5 per cent. had never married; 39.2 per cent. were married; 5.0 per cent. widowed; and 0.3 per cent. divorced. Since the year 1921, the number never married has increased by 15.4 per cent.; those married by 29.8 per cent.; the widowed by 37.9 per cent.; and the divorced by 148 per cent.

The relatively low rate of increase in the number of single persons under age 14 again reflects the reduced increment to the population as the result of the falling birth-rate. At the 30th June, 1933, the number of males age 14 years and over who had never married was 195,056 more than the females, and the excess of males was 40,921 greater than at the previous Census.

The marriage rate for Australia has declined from 9.6 per 1,000 of population in the year 1920 to 7.0 per 1,000 of population in the year 1933. The divorce rate for the period 1911-1920 was 8.1 per 10,000 existing marriages, but increased to nearly double (15.5) during the decennium 1921-1930. Widowed females increased in number by 65,700, and at a higher percentage rate of increase (39.9) than the widowed males (33.3) during the same period. Actually there were more than twice as many widowed females as widowed males in Australia at the 30th June, 1933. This reflects the increasing longevity of females as compared with males. Husbands also are generally older than their wives.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE: In reply to this question, 792,393 males and 77,613 females stated they had children under 16 years of age dependent on them at the 30th June, 1933; the total number of dependent children under age 16 claimed being 1,930,126. This represents an average of 2.3 for each male with dependent children and 1.8 for each female with dependent children. Each adult male in Australia had an average of 0.87 dependent children, and each male breadwinner (excluding pensioners) had an average of 0.80 dependent children under 16 years of age. 140,379 children or 7.3 per cent. of the total number of dependent children claimed under age 16 in Australia were dependent on females.

38 per cent. of the males with dependent children under 16 years of age had one dependent child; 29 per cent. two children; 16 per cent. three children; 9 per cent. four children; 4 per cent. five children; and 4 per cent. more than five children. Of the females with dependent children under 16 years of age, 55 per cent. had one dependent child; 24 per cent. two children; 11 per cent. three children; 5 per cent. four children; 3 per cent. five children; and 2 per cent. more than five children.

ORPHANHOOD: The number of children under 16 years of age in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 1,941,050 of whom 51 per cent. were males and 49 per cent. females. Of all children for whom particulars were stated, 94.0 per cent. had both parents living;

3.6 per cent. were without father living; 2.1 per cent. without mother; and 0.3 per cent. were bereft of both parents.

There is a large excess of fatherless as compared with motherless children. For every two children who are motherless there are approximately four who are fatherless. This is due partly to the higher rate of mortality amongst males of middle age as compared with females. In regard to sex distribution, the ratio of children without one or both parents to the total children enumerated is the same for both boys and girls.

SCHOOLING: The total number of children at the ages 6 to 14 years inclusive in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 1,127,691. The number receiving instruction at Government Schools at the date of the Census totalled 904,383, or 77 per cent.; those attending Private schools numbered 224,994, or 19 per cent.; and 33,126 children, or 3.0 per cent., were stated to be receiving instruction at home. Since the 1921 Census the number attending Government Schools has increased by 14 per cent., while those attending Private schools increased by 16 per cent.

As the increase in the total population of Australia during the intercensal period was 22.0 per cent., it will be seen that the falling birth-rate is already having its effect on the numbers attending schools. It is also apparent that a further decline in the proportion of the population attending school will be experienced during the next five years, at least. The rate of increase in the number attending the University was actually higher than the rate of increase in the numbers attending Government schools or Private schools.

At both the 1921 and 1933 Censuses, the males represented 52 per cent. of those attending Government schools but the proportion of males at Private schools increased from 46 per cent. at the previous Census to 48 per cent. in the year 1933.

WAR SERVICE: This inquiry was restricted to those who served with the Australian Forces during the Great War of 1914-19. 226,438 males and 1,844 females who thus served abroad were recorded at the Census of the 30th June, 1933; 11 per cent. of the adult male population of Australia being ex-members of the Australian Forces with overseas service.

It is estimated that 5,500 of this number served with the naval forces, so that the approximate number of ex-members of the A.I.F. in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 223,000. According to official records, 265,000 members of the A.I.F. were discharged in Australia upon return from service overseas, and thus their numbers have reduced by 42,000 or 15.8 per cent. since their return to Australia.

RELIGION: At the 1921 Census 92,258 persons in Australia, or 1.7 per cent., gave no reply to this question, but at the 1933 Census, when the public was informed there was no legal obligation to answer this question, 848,948 persons, or 12.8 per cent., gave no reply. 14.0 per cent. of the male and 11.5 per cent. of the female population of Australia did not state their religion.

Of those who stated their religion, the Church of England had the greatest number of adherents with 2,565,118 (44.4 per cent.) followed by Roman Catholic, 1,161,455 (20.1 per cent.); not including 127,542 (2.2 per cent.) stated as Catholic, undefined; Presbyterian, 713,229 (12.3 per cent.); Methodist, 684,022 (11.8 per cent.); and Baptist, 105,874 (1.8 per cent.)

The greatest numerical increase during the intercensal period was recorded by the Church of England, followed by the Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined, which may be grouped, without serious error, as the latter term usually signified Roman Catholic. Then followed Presbyterian and Methodist. The greatest proportional increases, however, were recorded by the Christian Scientist, Greek

Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventist denominations, whilst the greatest proportional decreases were experienced by the Australian Church, Catholic Apostolic, Latter Day Saints, and Congregational denominations.

99.1 per cent. of those who stated their religion belonged to the Christian Religion as compared with 98.6 per cent. in the year 1921. For every 100 females who declared they were adherents to the various denominations of the Christian Religion, there were 99 male adherents, as compared with 101 males at the previous Census. Since the previous Census the number who stated they were of Non-Christian religion decreased by 20 per cent., and those specifically stating they had no religion decreased by 43 per cent. These comparisons with the 1921 figures, however, need to be interpreted with some care, in view of the fact that so large a proportion of the population gave no reply to this question at the 1933 Census.

BIRTHPLACE: At the 1933 Census the proportion of native-born population to total population shows a small increase over the corresponding figure at the previous Census, 86.4 per cent. of the population of Australia having been born in Australia, as compared with 84.5 per cent. at the 1921 Census. During the intercensal period the number born in Australia increased by 25 per cent., and those born outside Australia increased by 7 per cent.

Although the number born in the British Isles increased by 37,557, or 5.6 per cent., they were equivalent to only 10.7 per cent. of the total population as compared with 12.4 per cent. at the previous Census. Those born in other European countries increased by 23,925, or 33.6 per cent., and represented 1.4 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 1.3 per cent. in the year 1921. The number of Asiatic birthplace decreased by 5,777, or 19 per cent., during the intercensal period, and were equivalent to only 0.4 per cent. of the total population as compared with 0.6 per cent. at the previous Census.

The number of persons in Australia who were born in Ireland has shown a continuous diminution for many years, and decreased even further by 26,516, or 25 per cent., during the intercensal period 1921 to 1933. On the other hand, the number born in Scotland increased by 23,483, or 22 per cent., and those born in England increased by 39,602, or 9 per cent.

The number who were born in China decreased by 6,669, or 44 per cent., the corresponding rate of decrease for the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921 being 27 per cent. The number of German birthplace decreased by 5,567, or 25 per cent.; of Danish by 1,524; Swedish, 1,136; French, 668; and Japanese, 506.

On the other hand, those born in Yugoslavia increased by 3,099, or 374 per cent., and those born in Italy increased by 228 per cent. from 8,135 persons in the year 1921 to 26,693 at the 1933 Census. The number born in Greece increased by 4,639 (127 per cent.); in Poland by 1,451; and in Malta by 1,457.

Of those not born in Australia, 57 per cent. were males and 43 per cent. females. 55 per cent. of those born in the British Isles, and 72 per cent. of those from other European countries, were males.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA: The decline in overseas immigration into Australia during recent years is reflected in these figures. They show that, of residents not born in Australia who stated their period of residence, 6 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years, and 25 per cent. for less than 10 years, as compared with 11 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively at the previous Census.

Fluctuations in immigration into Australia over a long period are also partially revealed by this table, which classifies the immigrant population of Australia according to the period of their residence in Australia. Those in the group 80 - 84 years represent the survivors in Australia of the arrivals during the gold rush of the fifties, while the heavy numbers in the 45-49 group are the survivors of those arriving during the boom period of the eighties. The particularly heavy immigration of the pre-war years, 1911-1913, is reflected in the outstanding number in the 20-24 years group, followed by the slump during the war period, in the numbers in the 15-19 years group; and the increasing immigration after the war, in the 10-14 and 5 - 9 years groups. The great reduction in immigration brought about by the recent economic dislocation is the cause of the relatively small numbers in the 0 - 4 years group. The 10,188 persons shown as having a period of residence of under 1 year are mostly the passengers and crews of overseas vessels which were in Australian waters on the night of the Census.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE: This is the first occasion on which this question was placed on the Census Schedule. There is some doubt whether the question was correctly understood as it appears that some persons, who were able to read and write English, and a foreign language also, may have incorrectly replied to this question.

The recorded figures indicate that at the 1933 Census 29,738 persons, comprising 23,638 males and 6,100 females, stated they were not able to read and write English, but were able to read and write a foreign language. 39 per cent. of this number were able to read and write Italian; 17 per cent. Chinese; 10 per cent. Greek; 4 per cent. Japanese; and 4 per cent. German. Included in the total are 1,014 persons who were passengers, or members of the crews, of overseas vessels in Australian waters on Census night.

43 per cent. of the Italian-born population in Australia stated that they were unable to read and write English but were able to read and write Italian. Similarly, 59 per cent. of those born in China; 54 per cent. of the Japanese; 37 per cent. of the Greeks; and 20 per cent. of those born in Malta stated that they were unable to read and write English but could read and write a foreign language.

Particulars were not obtained concerning the number, if any, of foreign born persons who could not read and write any language.

NATIONALITY: The number of foreign nationals in Australia has increased since the 1921 Census by 32 per cent. - males by 25 per cent. and females by 71 per cent. - as compared with an increase of 22 per cent. in the number of British nationality. There has been little change in the proportion of foreign nationals relative to the total population; 99.1 per cent. of the population being British subjects, as compared with 99.2 per cent. at the previous Census. The greatest increases numerically among the foreign nationals were:- Italian, 12,755; Greek, 2,835; Yugoslavian, 2,217; and Polish 1,257, whilst those of Chinese nationality decreased by 6,007; Dutch by 702; and Japanese by 555.

The total number of persons in Australia who were born in countries outside the British Empire totalled 113,661, and of this number 60,259, or 53 per cent., were of foreign nationality at the 30th June, 1933; the remainder being British subjects by naturalization, etc.

The percentage of foreign nationals to the number born in the corresponding foreign birthplaces is as follows:- Japanese nationals, 92 per cent. of the Japanese born; Chinese, 91 per cent.; Yugoslavian, 72 per cent.; Greek, 68 per cent.; Italian, 66 per cent.; Russian, 42 per cent.; United States of America, 42 per cent.; and German, 22 per cent.

RACE: At the 30th June, 1933, 99.2 per cent. of the population of Australia were of European race as compared with 99.1 per cent. at the 1921 Census.

During the intercensal period the number of full-blood non-Europeans decreased by 8,157 persons, or 26 per cent., and the number of half-castes increased by 9,415 persons, or 53 per cent. The greatest proportion of the latter were half-caste Australian aboriginals, who increased in number by 9,073 persons, or 79 per cent. The half-caste population, i.e., persons of whom one parent was of European race and the other non-European, were equivalent to 0.41 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 0.32 per cent. in the year 1921.

Those of Chinese race decreased in number by 6,311 or 37 per cent.; Japanese by 499; and British Indians by 478.

INDUSTRY: The number of breadwinners in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 3,155,621, of whom 2,367,780 were males and 787,841 females. The term "breadwinner" generally includes persons of all ages who are employers, working on own account, wage and salary earners, unemployed persons, pensioners, and those of independent means. Pensioners included in this number totalled 263,064. Excluding pensioners, breadwinners numbered 2,892,557, comprising 2,244,013 males and 648,544 females. Owing to the change to an improved classification since the 1921 Census, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference of Empire Statisticians, there has been some difficulty in making a strictly accurate comparison between the numbers engaged in each group at the Censuses of 1921 and 1933. The main divergence is that relating to the proportion of breadwinners to total population. This is the result of the exclusion of pensioners from the industrial groups under the new classification. At the 1921 Census, pensioners were classified to their previous industry, or to the dependent or independent groups, whichever was stated. On this occasion, however, they have been segregated, wherever particulars were available, under a separate heading. These facts need to be borne in mind in considering the recorded changes to which attention is called below.

The proportion of breadwinners (including all pensioners shown) in the male population increased from 68.1 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 70.3 per cent. at the 1933 Census, and female breadwinners from 17.5 per cent. to 24.1 per cent. If pensioners shown are excluded, the proportion of breadwinners at the 1933 Census was as follows:- Males, 66.6 per cent. and females 19.9 per cent. Comparable figures for the year 1921 are not available.

Since the 1921 Census, the total of male breadwinners, including pensioners, has increased by 25.8 per cent., and female breadwinners by 68.7 per cent. This increase in the number of female breadwinners is due in large measure to the increase in the stated number of old age and invalid pensioners in 1933 as compared with the stated number in 1921. Excluding those who were not definitely stated to be associated with some occupation or industry, the number of breadwinners has increased by 17.9 per cent. - males by 15.4 per cent. and females by 27.9 per cent.

At the 1933 Census, as also at the previous Census, the "Industrial" group (factories, construction works, etc.) was the predominant group of industries, and included 32.1 per cent. of the breadwinners in Australia (excluding those not definitely associated with industry) as compared with 31.4 per cent. at the 1921 Census. The number of persons engaged in industrial occupations throughout Australia exceeded those in all primary industries by 209,340, or 32 per cent., as compared with 22 per cent. at the previous Census.

The proportion of breadwinners engaged in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries decreased from 21.0 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 20.3 per cent. in the year 1933.

During the intercensal period the greatest percentage rate of increase occurred in the Commerce and Finance group which increased by 120,714 persons, and represented 16.7 per cent. of the total bread-winners, as compared with 14.5 per cent. in the year 1921. The percentage rate of increase in this group during the intercensal period was three times as great as that for the primary industries and nearly twice as great as for the Industrial group.

There was a slight increase in the proportion engaged in Fishing and Trapping and in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation. On the other hand, the proportion engaged in Public Administration and Professional occupations decreased from 9.4 to 8.6 per cent.; Personal and Domestic Service from 9.2 to 9.0 per cent.; Transport and Communication from 9.1 to 8.3 per cent.; Mining and Quarrying from 2.9 to 2.5 per cent.; and Forestry from 1.3 to 1.0 per cent.

During the intercensal period the aggregate increase in the number of males employed in each industrial group was greater than that for females, with the exception of the Personal and Domestic Service, and the Public Administration and Professional groups. The rate of increase, during the intercensal period, in the number of females is particularly outstanding in the Transport and Communication group (63 per cent.); Commerce and Finance (56 per cent.); and in Public Administration and Professional occupations (28 per cent.). It is a striking feature that in the last mentioned group the number of males actually decreased during the same period by 4.7 per cent.

The proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged in the various occupational groups has increased in the majority of groups, as follows:- Personal and Domestic Service from 76.2 per cent. in the year 1921 to 78.4 per cent. in the year 1933; Public Administration and Professional from 39.0 per cent. to 46.1 per cent.; Commerce and Finance to 24.9 per cent. (21.8); Entertainment, Sport and Recreation to 16.4 per cent. (13.0); Transport and Communication to 5.2 per cent. (3.5); and Agricultural, Pastoral, etc., to 3.6 per cent. (2.1). On the other hand, the proportion of females engaged in the Industrial group (factories, construction works, etc.) has decreased from 16.7 per cent. to 15.9 per cent. In all Industrial groups taken together the proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged has increased from 19.9 to 21.6 per cent.

GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT: 2,145,564 persons, or 32.4 per cent. of the population of Australia at the 30th June, 1933, were in the wage-earning group. This was slightly more than the percentage of 31.2 recorded at the previous Census.

The proportion of females to the total number of persons in the wage-earning group has increased from 22.4 per cent. in the year 1921 to 24.0 per cent. at the time of the 1933 Census.

Of the wage-earning group, 1,447,507 or 67.5 per cent. were wage-earners in full-time employment at the date of the Census; 170,997 persons, or 8.0 per cent., were employed part-time; (this number includes those who stated themselves to be on Sustenance or Relief Work); 481,044, or 22.4 per cent., stated themselves to be unemployed; and 46,016, or 2.1 per cent., were helpers not receiving salary or wages.

Since the 1921 Census the number of persons in the wage-earning group has increased by 26.5 per cent. - males increasing by 23.7 per cent., and females by 35.9 per cent. The number of employers at the 30th June, 1933, was 207,680, an increase of 48.7 per cent. over the number stated at the 1921 Census, but actually two per cent. less than the number of employers at the earlier 1911 Census. Those persons who were stated to be working on own account, showed an increase of 7.9 per cent. since the 1921 Census.

It appears that many who stated at the 1921 Census that they working on own account may have described themselves as employers at the 1933 Census. This variation will be examined further when the detailed analysis of the returns is made.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The unemployment figures ascertained at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, have been analysed already in some detail in the Press Notice issued on the 26th December, 1934. The number of persons who stated they were wholly unemployed at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 481,044, or 22.4 per cent. of the number of persons in the wage-earning group. Of those unemployed, 405,269 were males and 75,775 females, representing a percentage of unemployment of 24.9 for males and 14.7 for females respectively.

Corresponding percentages of unemployment from the 1921 Census results were males 10.5 per cent. and females 5.6 per cent. unemployed. At the 1933 Census 15,061 males and 7,710 females unemployed who were under 21 years of age stated they had never been in employment.

The total number recorded as unemployed in the year 1933 was three times as great as the corresponding number at the 1921 Census, and that number was nearly three times as great as that for the earlier Census taken in the year 1911.

The percentage of males unemployed in Australia according to the Census returns (24.9 per cent.) was slightly less than the percentage of members of reporting Trade Unions in Australia who were unemployed (25.4), as shown by the returns supplied by the Unions to the Commonwealth Statistician for the second and third quarters of 1933.

In the first quarter of 1935 the corresponding percentage of unemployment among the members of reporting unions was 18.6. Using the Trade Union figures at the two dates as an index of change in all unemployment, it is estimated roughly that the number of those unemployed from all causes in Australia in February, 1935, was of the order of 352,000, as compared with the number of 481,044 recorded at the Census, and the estimated number of 568,000 reached at the peak of unemployment in May, 1932. Eliminating those unemployed for reasons not associated with lack of work, the corresponding figures become 311,000; 440,000; and 527,000. The reduction since the peak in May, 1932, is therefore of the order of 216,000, compared with an estimated increase between 1928 and May, 1932, of 364,000. It would appear that those wholly unemployed and seeking work in Australia in February last represented about 14.3 per cent. of the estimated numbers then dependent on employment.

Of the 481,044 persons unemployed, 453,587 stated the cause of their unemployment: 90.9 per cent. was due to scarcity of employment; 5.6 per cent. to illness; 1.1 per cent. to accident; and 2.4 per cent. to all other causes. The proportion of wage-earners who were unemployed as the result of illness and accident has decreased since the 1921 Census from 2.6 per cent. to 1.3 per cent. for males, and from 2.6 per cent. to 1.7 per cent. for females.

Of those who stated the duration of their unemployment, 24.9 per cent. stated they had been unemployed for less than 24 weeks; 14.1 per cent. between 24 weeks and 1 year; 13.9 per cent. between 1 and 2 years; 18.2 per cent. between 2 and 3 years; 18.9 per cent. between 3 and 4 years; and 10.0 per cent. over 4 years. 64 per cent. of the males unemployed and 43 per cent. of the females unemployed stated that a period of over one year had elapsed since they were last regularly employed.

INCOME: The 1933 Census was the first occasion on which this question was placed on the Census Schedule in Australia. Its successful introduction in the New Zealand Census in the year 1926 inspired the hope that a similar inquiry could be successfully undertaken in Australia. It is a most satisfactory feature that only

1.6 per cent. of the total number of male breadwinners in Australia and 2.7 per cent. of the female breadwinners, failed to specify the particulars required concerning their incomes. Until the detailed analysis of these returns according to occupation and grade of employment has been completed it is not possible to compare the information supplied with known facts concerning rates of wages. The Census figures have not as yet been analysed separately for employers, those working on own account, wage and salary earners, those in part-time employment, unemployed persons, apprentices, and pensioners. Consequently, conclusions can as yet be drawn only with respect to the incomes of all breadwinners as a group, and not with respect to the incomes of wage-earners or any other individual section of breadwinners.

Of the 3,155,621 breadwinners in Australia, 3,096,451 gave the required particulars concerning their income. As previously mentioned, 481,044 unemployed persons and 263,064 pensioners are included amongst the 3,155,621 breadwinners. 13.3 per cent. of the male breadwinners stated that they received no income during the year ended 30th June, 1933; 24.3 per cent. received some income but less than £1 per week; 16.5 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 11.7 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 11.4 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 9.6 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 13.2 per cent. over £5 per week. The corresponding percentages for female breadwinners were as follows:- 10.9 per cent. no income; 40.3 per cent. some income but less than £1 per week; 24.6 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 13.4 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 5.4 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 2.3 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 3.1 per cent. over £5 per week. Including pensioners and unemployed, two-thirds of the male breadwinners had no income or incomes under £3 per week, and three-fourths of the females had no income or incomes under £2 per week.

In addition to breadwinners, 218,616 persons, comprising dependants and others who stated that the questions concerning occupation were not applicable to their circumstances, were in receipt of some income during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and of these 62.7 per cent. received income less than £1 per week; 19.9 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 8.0 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 3.4 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 2.0 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 4.0 per cent. over £5 per week.

Printed and Published by E. T. McPHEE, COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN,

CANBERRA, F.C.T.

18th APRIL, 1935.